

A  
ROYALL STORY,  
FOR  
LOYALL READERS.

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For they intended mischief against thee,  
and imagined such a device as they are  
not able to performe.

And why? because the King putteth his  
trust in the Lord, and in the mercy of  
the most Highest, Hee shall not mis-  
carry.

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*Qui cupit optatam cursu contingere metam,  
multa tulit fecitq.*

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4d  
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Charles II second Son to Charles I. & Martin King of England Scotland France, and Ireland, defender of the faith &c. Now in y<sup>e</sup> head of a gallant and numerous army of y<sup>e</sup> valiant and faithfull English & Scotts, marching by the power and mightines of his Maker towards the possession of the rest of his Fathers Crowmes: with olive branches (emblems of victory peace and mercy). To restore to the Loyall their Religion Lawes and Liberties, to shew pitty and compassion to all the feard and sorrowfull returning to their obedience, But to execute vengeance on the impenitent malicious and insupportable murderers of his Royall Father.

*Cornelius Van Dalen sculpsit Amster.*





## *Ejaculation.*

**M**AY God and his Annoynted the King,  
and all that are God's, and his Annoynted  
the King's, forgive me, if in these  
thoughts, whilst they were yet invisible,  
or now that they are become legible, I have offend-  
ed him, or them: humane frailties excepted, I  
hope I may appeale to Heaven, the searcher of all  
hearts in poynt of my integrity, in the matter of  
Loyalty, and in the honest and hearty intendment  
of these Papers; Lord, continue and encrease all  
good designs in my breast, untill they come to  
that perfection thou wilt please to accept: And O  
thou, whose proper worke it is, to make the peo-  
ple of one house to be of one minde, and to whom  
'tis equally possible, to make those of one or more  
Kingdomes to be so too: Blessè (in thy time and  
way, and that in the time and way present, if it be  
thy holy will) these distracted, devided Kingdoms,  
with composed, united mindes; that after so hor-  
rible, and so long a seperation from thee, by Re-  
bellion, Blasphemy, Sacrilegde, Murther, and all o-  
ther deadly sinnes, we may once againe, enjoy thee  
our

our God of Peace, in Peace, and by thee, thy Vice-  
gerent our King, and under him, our Church, our  
Lawes, our Liberties, and our mutuall Loves,  
through Jesus Christ the eternall sonne of thy love,  
in whom thou hast loved us first. Amen.



*Now know I that the Lord helpeth his Annoyn-  
ted, and will heare him from his Holy Hea-  
ven, even with the wholesome strength of his  
right hand.*

---

**N** Ay, nay ! forbear, forbear Gentlemen ;  
judge not that ye be not judged ; 'Tis not  
to you, high flying Youths, but to the so-  
berly Loyal soules, who have candour as  
well as judgement, that I intend these ; for your  
parts, you were ever too rash in your actions, and  
uncharitable in your censures for my conversation:  
Pray pardon me that I am by mischance rusht into  
your company ; indeed, I was looking for a more  
grave society ; you know I affect not yours, and  
I am not ignorant that you hate mine ; therefore if  
you take ill this my misfortune, pray tell me be-  
fore I go, 'tis not generous, to calumniate behinde  
any

any mans back ; if I have offended , I am ready to  
cry you mercy , or give you any handsome satisfac-  
tion in its defect , meane while, I kisse your hands  
Gentlemen , and leave you to the wise mans first  
Course, eate, drink, and be merry : yet may I finde  
you hereafter to be recollected , or but once be-  
calmed amidst the furies and surjets of your sinfull  
excesses , I shal then present you with his second  
course ; but remember, that for all these things you  
must come to judgement, and I'll adde too, that  
you know not how soone, the times are dangerous,  
swords are dtawne , and the thread of mans life,  
as twas ever soone cut or knapt asunder, so it seems  
now to be environed with Armies of weaponed  
and engin'd men , at contest , which shal give first  
that fatall blow, and as the tree falls , so it lies , as  
life leaves , death and Judgement find ; *Vestigia  
nulla retrorsum* , who remembreth thee in the  
grave? saith valiantly holy David ; shal the dead  
praise thee? no, no, the living , the living , they  
shal prayse God : Therefore damne not , sink not  
now , lest you sink and be damned for ever : God  
wil not blesse , nor the King accept such persons ;  
some of you know it from Breda , and I could tell  
you more from His Majesties owne mouth to an  
acquaintance of ours ; His Majesty now stands up-  
pon His Fathers headlesse shoulders , and sees the  
plagues attending the cursing, drinking, debauche  
crew which help'd bring to the Scaffold

the barbarously murdered (but most blessed Martyr) CHARLES the first, who saw indeed in His time, and sorrowed for, but could not help, the vices of His Armies and abuses of His Commissioners and Governours, the former His gracious Meditations let you and all the world know. As to the latter, I am satisfied from His owne sacred lips, when upon occasion of my giving His Majesty (according to the duty of my command) an account of affaires and persons in the West of England, His Majesty (deare King) was pleased passionately to tell me, that he was confident the relation I gave was just, and patiently he added (Oh the mirrour!) that he was reduced to that unhappy condition, as to be forced to trust Knaves and knew not how to help it. Our present King, CHARLES the second (such a Son to such a Father, as I believe the world never paraleld) though reduced certainly to as much necessity, as ever so great a Prince was, what time as he went from one Nation to another, from one Kingdome to another people, (God suffering no man though to do him wrong abroad) he became an object of pittie (mixt with admiration) from all the nobly disposed persons in the world, and an object of scornings & lashings of the Independent English tongues, especially in Holland, that had never seen him, but such as with the Queen of Sheba (hearing of his fame) came to behold the magnanimity of his courage, and the constancy of his  
his

his vertues in the banishment from His other Roy-  
all possessions, became astonished, and either re-  
turned convinced, penitent and Loyall, or else  
seized with horreur, went home trembling  
in their soules, at the sight of His sacred Pre-  
sence, that I have charity to hope, an holy ope-  
ration from His Majesties divine influence, will  
steale them also by degrees to their own salvation;  
yet this King (strangely happy, and I know not  
how it comes to passe) in this low condition, (as it  
seemed to the world) was then (now His Majesty  
is in power is more) a strict reprehender of vice,  
and a vigilant observer of those who became too  
sawcy with Majesty (clouded in fortune onely, not  
in face) and kept up by his owne grace and pre-  
sence, a Kingship perfectly in himselve, not disco-  
vering the least passion for the absence from His  
Crownes, which was the greater conquest then of  
the world, and that desire of His Martyr'd Father  
hath therein taken effect, when he wished, rather  
that he might prove CHARLES *le bon*, then  
CHARLES *le grand*; indeed as the world already  
knowes Him CHARLES the good, for I be-  
lieve, that goodnesse is now leading His Majesty by  
the hand to greatnesse (having fought the King-  
dome of Heaven first, the rest shalbe added,) and  
according to the old Prophecie, as he is *Carolus*  
*Carolus*, so he wilbe shortly *Deo annuente Carolus*  
*magno major*; and that I alwayes saw with the eye



of faith ; but since the beginning ( *filo novo* ) of June 1650. Gods immediate hand hath guided the King visibly to the eye of sense and reason ( yet above comprehension too : ) And at this day His Majesty, by the conduct of Heaven, is arrived, from the most uncertaine ( I may say desperate ) condition, wherein His Majesty then was, to so great a degree of glory, as was then wholly despaired of by most, that ever he would have compassed in this world ; for, what clouds were over His Majesties affaires at Breda ! after a treaty there began with the Scots Commissioners ? to effect which treaty, there was no small difficulty attended His Majesty at Jersey, where His Majesties Privy Counsell, Lords, and Counsell at Law were divided in opinion ; nay, the Duke of York, that most hopefull and illustrious Prince was perswaded in judgemēt, for the King to declare against all treaties with that party of Rebell Scots, His Highnesse and the discenting Lords, relying wholly with Gods blessing, on the formerly almost miraculous Marqueste of Montrosse, who was then gone to kindle a toyall fire by His Majesties Commission, in the Highlands of the Scottish Nation, but Gods wayes are unsearchable, and his works past finding out ; the Kings heart is in Heavens hand, and he disposeth it as Rivers of waters, which way soever pleaseth him ; and though most think it tedious to wait on Gods providence in the weary steps which  
must



must be taken, about the meanders, dividings, and unitings, turnings and returnings of the streames (after many miles straggling, passing againe neare the same place) and though almost all that look not with the eye of faith more steddily than the eye of reason, not only lose the current when it entereth the concaves and hollowes of the earth, but their hopes too, and are possessed with despayre of ever seeing those refreshing waters breake out any more: yet the hand of God brings them to life againe, though they channelled under many an hill and rocky cragge, hee cuts a way to their appearance, and satisfieth the world by experience, That his leading Providence never leaveth them untill they bee safely brought to the Sea, their Centre, where they embosome in the greatnesse and glory of the triumphant Ocean. Blessed bee God, that leaveth not his Anoynted comfortlesse, nor our Sovereigne Councelleffe; He himselfe whose name is Mighty, Councellour, proves his Councell; designing strangely, first to winnow and try the Kings fayth by affliction, laying low that foundation, whereon he intends to erect so glorious a fabrick, as ever since (and before) Heaven hath been modelling in our gracious King, whose heart divided in the division of his friends and Councell, unites againe in God, who strongly enclines his soul to treat, with the illest look't and falsest hearted party that ever drew breath, in that noble Nation  
of

of Scotland, in almost all whose Countenances, any man that durst look in their faces (which I confesse I could never scarce doe, without feare and trembling, for our deare Kings sake) might visibly read treachery and most abominable falshood; their Priests Prayers and Preachings, premising nothing but slavery to the King, and their groanings and whinings, only to gull the silly flocke that could have so much unchristian patience as to hear them. His Majesty by this Treaty, if hee could not convince them into an agreement, (which if any thing, unlesse a contract to lay down his life, and (which was infinitely dearer) his Honour, he was resolved to bring them to, if not, ) yet his Majesty would leave them excuselesse in whatsoever might be the consequence, that so they should by their owne irreligious, and avaritious capitulations, and sawcy rejections, affronting their Maker in the person of his Anoynted, draw their owne guilt, and their owne bloud, upon the pates of them and their posterities. The King during this Treaty, had a hard taske, to comport with variety of tempers and constitutions, so, as to keepe them, though enemies one to another, friends to himselfe. The Commissioners often grew peremptory; but at such time, his Majesty would quickly awe them into some reverence, by letting them know hee was their King. His Majesties old friends, that all wished one end, yet unhappily divided in their opinions

nions of the meanes thereunto conducing, grew to  
asmuch jealousie and enmity one with another, as  
ever the Presbyterians and Independents were at :  
So, that the friends to the Treaty, looke on the op-  
posers, as enemies to the King, and the other party  
reciprocally on them, that not onely the declarers,  
became averse one to another, but the moderate or  
neuters, (who waited for the Kings Highway) ha-  
ving their soules bound up in Buffe of obedience to  
Him in eyther, became neglected or mistrusted of  
both ; yet the Treaty goes on, the antipathy under-  
mines the whilest, and it is beleevd Marqueſſe  
MONTROSSE was perswaded from thence, by pri-  
vate instructions from eminent persons, to make a  
bolt or a shaft of his businesse, to winne the horse,  
or lose the saddle ; breake the Treaty by Conquest,  
or at least attempt something to make the Treaters  
more modest, which his Excellency putting in ex-  
ecution during the Treaty, fayled of those friends  
in Scotland, and of those supplies of horse, armes,  
men, and (as the sinew of all warre) money, from  
Forreigne Kings and Princes, which probably had  
the Treaty never began, or had beene then ended,  
he would have found, and have beene accompani-  
ed with wonted successe. But his Excellency (all  
these things falling under a strong fate) became  
most unfortunately taken in his first designe, was  
carried Prisoner to Edenborough, where hee was  
met with the Sentence of Condemnation, to bee  
hanged

hanged by the common Hangman, ( O unworthy  
bloudy Judges ! ) which he cheerefully embraced,  
and they most barbarously put in Execution with  
all speed, to hasten his death and glory and their  
owne sinne and shame together, and that power  
which the Kirke onely feared in the person of  
that gallant MONTROSSE, being now layd  
low, they resolve to break all treaties with the  
King, but in the nick the Commissioners had con-  
cluded with His Majesty, and His Majesty was re-  
moved with them from Breda towards Scotland;  
His Majesty no sooner came to Hounslowdike ( an  
house of the Prince of Oranges neare the sea side )  
in order to his voyage, but His Majesties cares  
were there saluted with the unwelcome newes of  
the death of that incomparable MONTROSSE,  
the deep sense whereof so pierced His Majesties  
Royall heart, that there could not but arise new  
conflicts within His Princely soule : The opposite  
Lords 'tis probable take this advantage to renew  
their arguments of dissuasion : And His Majesty  
was no doubt at a great strait what to resolve;  
to take notice of pittied MONTROSSE either by  
word or looke, ( I may say ) His Majesty durst not,  
( though he dared do any thing heaven should com-  
mand ) lest then the squinting Commissioners  
should grow jealous of his love to them, by any  
kindnesse His Majesty might shew to his deare  
MONTROSSE's memory ; if His Majesty should  
goe

goe with them now, He saw well, that that party that had contributed to the Execution of his Royall Fathers Person, had already executed his owne present power in His Commission to brave MON-TROSSE; and therefore if His Majesty went, 'twas with apparant danger to His owne life: If he stayd he knew not which way to turne himselfe, that yeare must needs be quite lost, for all the Offers and Officers from Denmark and Sweden, and all other assistance, the Scots had rejected, as able to do the businesse (they intended) alone; besides, His Majesty should be strangely look'd on the world over: And more then this, His Majesties word was passed, and no other visible means left for His Majesty to bee active towards His Crowne at present; after all which considerations, Heaven inclines the Kings heart, and His Majesty most cheerfully approves, and on Sunday morning 9. of June (*stilo novo*) 1650. before the Sun appeared, was His Majesty taking Coach for Trehagh, and so to take shipping, divers of His Majesties Lords and Servants having beene aboard three or foure daies before in His Majesties ship, and divers of the Scots Commissioners and Priests had beene as long in their ship; a noble young Lord and my selfe having on the Saturday evening come off from His Majesties Ship, were onely after His Majesties departure from Hounslowdike left there behinde, condoling His Majesties condition,



tion, and following him with our prayers for Heavens protection : His Majesty had not been gone two houres, (my Lord and my selfe retiring to the next harbour to refresh before we tooke Boat for the Hague ) but in comes a waggon full of those Priest-ridden Commissioners, and those Commissioner-ridden Priests) such a Gallimofery of ill looks I know not how to expresse them) enquiring strictly for His Majesty, whom we soon let know, that His Majesty was newly gone, at which they seemed much troubled, and going into the next room to us, they drew out their papers and perused them, in consultation what next to do, by which and their ill-boding countenances, we easily guessed that they had brought some new tormenting Propositions, and so, soone after we heard, they had received, sent to them from the power in Scotland, after Marquesse MONTROSSE was shamefully butchered, which 'tis believed were so much higher then formerly, that His Majesty could not with honour have granted, but would rather in probability have dissolved the Treaty, which was their designe, intending (as tis thought, having now freed themselves of their feares of MONTROSSE) no more compliance with His Majesty, rather choosing to adhere to the fortune of their swords: But a good providence had ( before these tormentors could recover the Sea shore again ) safely conveyed His Majesty on Shipboard; so the Commissioners



ners they take Shipping too, and His Majesty (with three ships only of Hollands men of Warre) sets sayle for Scotland, relying on heaven as His best Convoy, under the shaddow of whose wings he shall not miscarry, which brought him, in his time to a desired Port: His Majesty had no sooner quitted the Holland shore, but the three new-built English rebell Friggots (the best that ever were) called the faithfull Speaker, the President, and the FAIRFAX, came upon the Holland Coast in quest of the King, sending to the Hague, they found the King was newly gone, thereupon set sayle Northwards in pursuance of His Majesty, whom after they had sought two dayes, with a brave gale of winde they came upon the North Coast of England neare Scotland, where missing the Kings Fleet, they called a Counsell, at which 'twas concluded, that if the King had the same winde with them, (whereof there was no doubt) then His Majesty by that time must needs be in Scotland, setting sayl a day (at least) before them, so the Counsell resolved to sayle according to their former orders towards the West of England, quitting all hopes of their old trade of King-catching for that bout. This Relation ANTH. YOUNG Captaine of the President made to me. Whereas His Majesty was three and twenty dayes at Sea, blessed (as it proved) with contrary windes, and crossed (as they thought then) with calmes; so that His Majesty  
was

was forced to put into an Island, in the King of Denmarks dominions, for fresh provisions, where His Majesty himselfe in a disguise went on shore, and soone returned, and at length they came neare the Scottish ground, very far Northwards (so far that they out went night, being able to read under decks the smallest print, when 'twas least light) and when the King with his Fleet came to the mouth of Straboggy on one side of the harbour, a Squadron of the English Rebell Ships, which had layen thereabouts, as an ambushment for his Majesty (having their expectation of him wearied) then sayled outwards on the otherside, so neare were they meeting each other, that they on the shore looked with no small admiration, whilst one party was sayling in, and the other out; But by reason of a thick Scottish mist that then fell, they were indiscernable each to other, at least the Rebell English did not espy the Royall Fleet, God being to them as to the Israelites of old, a cloud to conceale them from their English Enemies; indeed Scotch ones had then possession of his Majesties Person, as more clearly every day appeared; for before his Majesty was permitted to land, they offered a disloyall violence to his Majesties righteous Soule, and 'tis admirable to observe, the wonders that God wrought in the deepe for His Majesties Preservation so far, for in all probability, had His Majesty not set saile when he did, (neither sooner nor later) had

had He had one gale of winde more , or one calme  
lesse , or any thing but what God did (now appar-  
rently ) then allor for Him, His Majesty had beene  
made a prey to His devouring Enemies, or entom-  
bed in the monumentall Ocean : But his Majesty  
( thanks be to God ) safely lands at Straboggy in  
the Highlands, being entertained the first night by  
the Loyal Marquis HUNTLEY, at his house , and  
that being so far Northwards, proves no small ad-  
vantage to His Affaires ; for the people all the way  
came in to see, seeing admire , and admiring love  
with honour their distressed ( but made by Gods  
blessing on their affection a most hopefull ) Prince :  
Whereas had His Majesty landed nearer St. John-  
stones (if possibly he could) yet in all probability  
it had been very unhappy ; for when His Majesty  
comes thither , though they salute him with haile  
Master ( King of Jewes indeed ) yet they cut Him  
short in reallity , not admitting His Majesty to sit  
in their Councils, either of State or War, nor to be  
in the Army , because the Souldiers were so taken  
with ( and fond of ) Him , which the Kirke were  
jealous of, lest in time He should get their Crowne  
from them , for they resolve , that at best He shall  
have onely the name of King, the Sovereigne pow-  
er is fit to recide in the Kirke alone , those inspired  
sonnes of Government; and if His Majesty can but  
once bring His faith to that spirituall pitch, as to  
believe as the Kirke believes , He shall not need  
trouble

trouble Himselfe with any thing else. They'l ease His head of cares, and His shoulders of all Kingly burthens; His Majesty shall need onely Signe and Seale what they please, and Himselfe may hawke, hunt, and enjoy those Noble Recreations suitable to His Youth the while, and if this will not content Him, He shall be brought to the Stool of Repentance, heare God and Himselfe ( his Annoyned ) blasphemed in their next belching prayers, and afrighting preachments (as an Antidote against which His Majesty might not be permitted to take any of His Orthodox Divines, either English or Scottish Chaplaines over with Him ) and His English, and many Scotch Lords, Officers, and household servants are banished the Court. His Majesty must further then, be humbled under the pride of these spirituall Trumpeters, but it shall be sayd to be for the sinnes of His Fathers house, and the Idolatry of the Queen his Mother: Indeed His Majesty must ( must was never used for a King in this sence before ) doe whatsoever they'l have Him doe, if He intend to have any rest in life, or respite from death. Well, His Majesty ( wise as an Angell ) acts now the part of a Subject, heares, sees, and sayes nothing, Blessed be God, that hath endued so yong a body with so prudent a minde, with so meeke a soule, a soule so humble, that I am confident God reveales his secrets to Him, as he hath promised to doe to those that are so qualified to receive







ceiue them, but he resisteth the proud, and the loftinesse of the Kirkemen foreruns their destruction; God so infatuates their Counsels, as that in the great pride of their hearts, notwithstanding CROMVELL had entered the Kingdome of Scotland, with a potent Army, from whom surely they expected little mercy, yet in the nick of time before they should have fought with him, did this Kirk-Faction, proudly presuming upon their owne strength, and being bewitched with an opinion of their owne righteousness, disband and cashiered diuers thousands (the best Officers and Souldiers) of their Army, resolving to carry on the worke, onely with their owne spirituall Bumkins, an heard of untutor'd Disciples, and these were of the Kirks teaching to fight *Ex tempore*, as they should bee unpremeditatedly, by an impulse of spirit put upon it; CROMVELL notwithstanding findes himselfe too weake for these Kirkers, and resolves, as privately and as speedily as he may, to ship away his traine, his wounded, and his sick men at least, if not all his infantry, and so breake away with his horse, to which purpose hee makes towards Dunbarre, where the English Fleet lay ready; the Kirkers, (principled in this particular purely like Cowards, who naturally presse hard upon a running party, no holding them from pursuing such as flye, more then perswading them to engage handsomely against a party that will stand, but) those

those zealous hotspurs follow violently CROM-  
WELLUS reere, before he could ship his Artillery,  
and encamp so neare to their Army, that CROM-  
WELL sending a patty to a passe in his way to  
England, to see whether it were open, and finding  
it possessed by the Scots, and himselfe necessitated  
to fight or yield dishonorably, resolves to make a  
desperate venture, and expect the issue of a bold  
attempt; (*Audaces fortuna iuvat, timidosq, re-  
pellit*;) had those Kirkers learnt our English Pro-  
verb (as they may do in time) give them rope and  
they'll hang themselves, they had then certainly  
been better advised, then to make an Enemy either  
desperate or contemptible, or to put that in hazard  
by a fight, which they might (upon the matter  
certainly) have compassed by forbearing, had they  
possessed their soules in patience; but it seemes  
they wanted that believe, which keeps people from  
making haste, and they finding CROMWELL to  
be but in a stinking condition, his Army being ex-  
treamly weakened with the Flux, (which so vio-  
lently seized upon them, that 'tis sayd they were  
forced to march with their breeches untrussed in  
their hand, ready to give (not fire, but) water or  
blood at a minutes warning. They pursue the  
chase whilest the scent was hot, and CROMWELL  
being thus streighted, wisely gives the first blow,  
so they get no't: Now fight Dog, fight Beare, nei-  
ther barrill better herring, tis ten thousand to one,  
but

but if Traytors be beaten, Rebels prove Conque-  
 rours: The matter receives a sudden issue, whe-  
 ther by Gods immediate providence, that this way  
 (and no other) his and the Kings Enemies, should  
 at this time, destroy his and the Kings Enemies, by  
 their infatuated division of interests, (*Quos Deus  
 vult perdere, dementat prius:*) or whether as a  
 meanes thereunto conducing, some of the Scots  
 Officers (as 'twas believed), proved treacherous,  
 or whether onely out of improvidence or necessity,  
 the season being wet, and the Scots Army very  
 weary, the foot generally having not their matches  
 lighted, and were (*non vino, sed somno sepulti,*) all  
 sleepy and drowzy, when CROMVELL by the  
 assistance of that fate, which constantly appears  
 with active sonles (*vigilantibus, non dormientibus*)  
 gave them betimes in the morning a resolute and  
 unexpected charge (mixed with a frightfull sur-  
 prize) and put the whole Army into such a confu-  
 sion, that though there were on each party many  
 flaine, (of the Scots most) yet I can hardly call it a  
 Battell, for unlesse Major Generall ROBERT  
 MONGOMERY (yongest son to the Earle of Eg-  
 lington) had with a body of Horse under his  
 Command, and the Atholl Regiment of foot, which  
 were all cut off, maintained the field a while  
 (which by both sides they are acknowledged to  
 doe very gallantly) the businesse had scarce received  
 a dispute; however (*ultra posse non est esse*) MONGO-

MERY was over-powred by the adverse Horſe,  
(which indeed was their maine ſtrength) CROM-  
VELL proves victorious, ſlew as tis generally  
ſayd about 4000. on the ſpot, and tooke about  
6000. Priſoners. (beſides the wounded men which  
he turned off, to a very great number) amongſt the  
reſt; Leivtenant Generall LUMSDALE, ſayd to be  
a very good Officer, and ſtout, was taken, but the  
unchriſtian uſage which the common ſouldiers of  
the Scotch Party received, in their Imprisonments,  
from thoſe that led them away captive, by fami-  
ſhing and ſurbating them in their cruell and tedi-  
ous overmarchings towards Newcastle, and then  
quattering them in a great Cabbage field, when  
they came there, before they could otherwiſe be  
diſpoſed of, ſuffering the poore creatures, to have  
nothing to eate, but their owne fleſh, or that as  
raw food, (too cold for over heated bodies,) the  
Cabbage leaves and ſtalkes to ſatiſfie their hungry  
appetites; there the ſad Scots eate & dye ſoon, moſt  
of them, and the reſt live a while longer, and doe  
worſe (by degrees they all periſhed) under that  
Monſter, Sir ARTHUR HASELRIGGE Gover-  
nour, whoſe inhumanity in this, and his barbarous  
carriage at Chicheſter thentofore (where after Ar-  
ticles made, and the Towne delivered to them, he  
barbarouſly cauſed Musketeers to give fire in at a  
window, upon Sir CHRISTOPHER LEVVK-  
NER the Governour, (differing onely with Sir  
ARTHUR

ARTHUR in Argument, after liberty given of discourse, and other then unarmed Officers, being in a roome quietly together ) and his vile carriage in other places, during this Warre ( which got a habit in him, by being unnaturally cruel to his owne Mothers sonnes , from his Youth ) make him appeare one of the most unparalleld Rebels in this adulterous Generation , and may for ever discourage any from taking quarter from so base an Enemy, ( chusing rather to fall into the hands of God, then man, ( whose very mercies are cruel ) by attempting the highest actions that may hope to be crowned with a noble life , or an honourable grave ) But thus ends the maine Scene of the chiefe Act in this Tragedy betweene CROMVELLS and the Kirkes Factions, Saints both of the new Edition , and I hope of no great duration , onely CROMVELL hath the luck to be the longer liver , and having snuft out the glory of the Kirkes new light, which heere expires in a stinke , possesseth himselfe of the City of Edenborough, and Towne and harbour of Lieth, presently garrisoning Lieth, and besiedging the impregnable, well ammunitioned, and provisioned Castle of Edenborough , whereof one DUNDAS was the unworthy Governour, who ( after some inconsiderable sledge ) through the corruption of reward or cowardize, or both, delivered it up to CROMVELL , upon Articles, and continued afterwards under his protection, where for the pre-



sent he inherits the shame, and may heereafter receive the reward of an unfaithfull servant to a gracious Master. The King this while is where he was, at St. Johnstones, not being before admitted to the Army, whereof the remainder now repaires towards him, and possessing the Towne and Castle of Sterling, which commanded the Bridge over Firth River into the Countrey of Fife, the Armies have time now to breath and to looke one upon another: The Kirke Army thus growne weake in their number, (not in the confidence of their Clergy) the Loyal Highlanders, and those Northerne Gallants under Marquesse HUNTLEY, the Earle of ATHOL, and Livetenant Generall MIDLTON, begin to modell themselves for His Majesties Service; the King knowing their ancient Loyalty, receives fresh hopes of good towards Him: But the Kirke are as crosse to His Majesties interest still, as before, and for the Kings sinnes, and for the sinnes of his Fathers house (they say still) it must needs be, or for theirs in having to doe any thing with Him, that this great overthrow and straite was come upon them: His Majesty well perceiving their villany, was very solicitous to cast Himselfe and Cause upon Gods Providence, and the fidelity of those Northerne Nobility and Gentry, and to that purpose removed Himselfe, with some of His servants, privately from St. Johnstones towards them, the faithfull Lord NEWBURGE, Livetenant Colonell



nal of His Majesties Regiment of Guards, with all those loyal soules that would goe with Him, declares to waite upon His Majesties Person, and followes Him; but by a Providence (working all for the best in the end) His Majesty was overtaken by some of the Kirkes more moderate friends, who partly by argument, and partly by their greater number in Armes, use a kinde of violent perswasion, and prevaile with His Majesty to returne to St. Johnstones, promising all the Honourable Reception that's possible; and now indeed, and not before, (another Power appearing) His Majesty is admitted to sit in Councell with them: But Sir JOHN BROVNE with a part of the Kirke Army must needes go to reduce the Northerne Forces under MIDDLETON, His Majesty is desired to command them to disband; yet the matter was composed by Gods blessing upon His Majesties Wisdom and Intercessions without blowes: The King they agree shall be crowned the first day of January, which being happily performed, he became the New Yeares Centre then, to which all parts of the Circumference made addresse, and the great worke which His Majesty begins to labour at, is to bring all Parties and Interests to reconcile in Himselfe, (*Hic labor, hoc opus est*) which, whilst His Majesty is doing, by way of digression I take liberty to let you know, that CROMVELL and the Councell of State of ENGLANDS New Commonwealth,

mon-wealth, this while doe not lesse bestir themselves, not onely by open force, but by all manner of secret treachery, and Machivillian policy, to subvert and destroy our most hopefull King: One of their cursed workes of darkenesse being more eminently come to light, was thus damnably contrived: **MOR S**, an active Villaine, when formerly servant to Sir **WILLIAM ERMYN** of the North, deceased, a notorious vermine, that whilst he lived, was alwayes knawing at the roote of Monarchy, and Viper-like eating away to his owne inventions, through his mothers bowels; but he is dead, and his servant **MOR S**, receiving a double portion of his wicked spirit, after his (feared descention) departure, bestirs himselve in His Masters and Grand-fathers errand, the more industriously, designed by the infernall Councell of White-Hall, (which now is become a den of Thieves, and a cage of every uncleane Bird) That he should pretend himselve since the murder of our King to be a great Convert, the Engagement to be faithfull to **ENGLANDS** Common-wealth, established without King or Lords, he should by no meanes approve: So that being wholly dissatisfied with the present Power, and to avoyd the penalties for non-compliance, he quits the Kingdome, and takes an hui for himselve, Wife. and Family at Callais in France, where he had not bene above a moneth or so, but under pretence of his conversion, becoming

comming acquainted with some of His Majesties Friends, expresseth a great desire he had to go to Paris to gaine the honour of kissing our Queenes hand, and to offer Her Majesty his service, which they very readily encourage him in, and addresse him to some of Her Majesties servants, upon which he comes to the Queenes Court, and was brought to Her Majesty, who gave him Her hand to kisse; **MORIS** takes the confidence to discover the deepe sence he had of Her Majesties sufferings, and the extreame sorrow wherewith he was affected, for the barbarous murder of Her King and Husband, confessing he had been so unhappy, as in the time of Warre, to act in his sphere for the Parliament, believing their thoughts towards His Majesty had been equally innocent with his, which though upon better consideration he found injudicious, they had nothing of that guilt in their intentions of (which proved the sad consequence of all their actions) His Majesties death; yet inasmuch as he was sometime so unfortunate as to move or breathe in that wicked way, he knew nothing too hazardous for him, by way of expiation for his former offences, to venture against **CROMVELL**, (or any other, but) him he looked on as the great Dictatour and Commander in that high mischiefe, and if her Majesty pleased to command him, he would either by poyson or stob, though with the certaine losse of his owne life, give a period to

CROM-

CROMWELLS dayes. Her Majesty (the Mirror of Her Sex for constant love and loyalty to Her King and Husband) pierced to the heart with this fresh renewing of her griefe, in the losse of her incomparable King and Consort, after She had recollected Her selfe, answered, that he might apprehend that offer as some satisfaction to himselfe, but she had better learnt Her Saviour, and would not by any consent of Hers, take the matter out of Gods hands, who had sayd vengeance was his, and he would repay, in whose due time, She expected to see their ruine that had committed that unheard of murther, the Fountaine of Her and all Loyall Subjects misery, the shame of Christendome, and the astonishment of the known World, to which MORIS replies, that though her Majesty was not pleased to accept of his service in that particular, yet, by that, he hoped her Majesty believed he would then be ready to doe any thing lesse dangerous; wherein he might serve her Majesty towards a publick good, and her Majesty he conceived must needs have affaires of weight with the King, and to send to His Majesty, as he understood she did by the way of Holland, was very uncertaine, tedious, and expensive, as a quicker dispatch; if her Majesty could think of any service he could doe, in that or any thing else, he would undertake to go from Calais to Dover, and so by land, much sooner, and in respect of his knowledge in the  
the

the North, much safer he believed, and would venture his life to carry Letters or message from Her Majesty to the King : Her Majesty glad at all times to have opportunity to present her duty and love to her Sonne the King, and at that time having some more immediate business with His Majesty, embraceth MORs his offer, and prepares Letters to the King ; MORs no sooner receives them ( with promise of all fidelity and secrecy ) but posts away for England ; at Whitehall he acquaints his Black Masters how far he had succeeded in this dark designe, ( at which Hell and they tis to be supposed kept a private thanksgiving ) MORs receiving fresh encouragement and instructions, hies away for the North, and in great pretended privacy comming into Lieth, there hee disguiseth himselfe into womans apparrell, in that habit cunningly passeth over the water to Burnt Island, where after he was harboured, he sends to the Governour, imparting the matter to him, that hee came from the Queene, &c. and desired his assistance that he might be presently fitted with mans cloathes againe, and accommodated with Horses and Guides to goe to the King, then at St. Johns, the Governour glad of the employment, doth accordingly : MORs no sooner comes to Court, but there meets him a Major, an English Gentleman, who ( knowing him most maliciously active formerly, against the King ) saluted him, asking



asking him whether he were a Convert ; Mōr s  
tels him the same kinde of lamentable story of his  
sadnesse which before he had told the Queene, and  
that the Queene had honoured him with Letters to  
the King, which hee was in great hast to deliver ;  
the Major joy'd at his conversion presseth him to  
drink a Cup of Scotch Ale with him upon the  
Guard, before he went in to the King, when they  
came into the Court of Guard, the Major chargeth  
the Captaine of the Guard with him as a Spye, and  
causing him presently to be searched, there was  
found nothing about him, but those Letters from  
the Queene, which the Major (leaving Mōr s a  
prisoner) presents to the King ; His Majesty see-  
ing his distressed Mother Queenes hand, receiveth  
them joyfully, and askes for the Messenger, the  
Major thereupon tels the King what a dangerous  
person Mōr s (that brought them) was, of a dis-  
position so implacably malicious, that he could not  
sleep (as the Psalmist sayes) unlesse he had done (at  
least contrived) mischiete, and humbly begged the  
King, that he might be tried as a Spye, for he was  
confident he came upon some horrid designe, such  
another person not being to be found for their pur-  
pose ; His Majesty advising with his Counsell,  
and being pressed by many arguments from the  
Major, granted a Commission of life and death to  
certaine persons according to the forme of that  
Kingdome, who calling Mōr s to triall as a Spye,  
he



he pleaded not onely not guilty, but rather merit in running so great a hazard, to do the King service in a time so dangerous; but the Judges found cause enough to condemne him, and told him, they were justified in themselves for what they did upon the evidence given; yet that he might justifie them also to the world, they caused a rack to be brought before him, and Souldiers with lighted matches, told him he was as a dead man already, yet if hee would confesse his intentions, he might receive mercy, else (whether guilty or not guilty at present, must bee betweene God and his Conscience) they would burne his hands and feet with matches, as far as they would burne, that done, they would rack him one joynt from another, untill he should confesse, or if not confesse, they would execute him at last. **MORIS** seeing death at the doore, and that better dye in an ingenuous confession, then in so much guilt to throw body and soule headlong, he, without either the matches burning his flesh, or the rack torturing his bones, freely confessed the designe was layd by the States of England, and that he had undertaken for reward, to slay innocent bloud; and either by poyson he was to have done it whilest he stayd in expectation of an answer to the Queenes Letters, or if he could not effect that, then, when he received his dispatch from the Kings hand, he was resolved to have given a fatall blow. **MORIS** thus having

having confessed, being condemned, was remanded to prison: before Execution, the Lord LOTHIAN (CARRIE) His Majesties Secretary, mistrusted alwayes for a Juggler with the English Rebels, tells the King that this MORSE was the first person condemned to dye by the Kings immediate Power, and humbly propounded, how acceptable a thing it would be to God and man, in his first action to shew rather mercy then judgement; His Majesty answered, that His owne inclination did naturally prompt Him, rather to pardon then punish Offenders, yet at that time he would not out of that regard remit MORSE, but His Majesty would looke upon his Lordships Proposall, as a desire, and His Majesty did not thinke fit to deny a Nobleman of Scotland, the first request that should be made to him after His Coronation; MORSE therefore for his Lordships sake should live and not dye, for which his Lordship returned thanks to the King, and within few dayes was repayed it to himselfe by CROMWELL, who had sent his Lordship a Letter gratulatory, which comming by providence to be made knowne to the King, His Majesty therewith acquainted the Earle of Eglington, Colonell of His Majesties Regiment of Horseguards, (who is my Relater of the story) and presently His Majesty signed a warrant to the Jaylor, expressing, that though MORSE were pardoned, yet that he should keep him close prisoner still, which

which warrant His Majesty left to the Earles care,  
who soon sent it to the Prison, else MORs had been  
freed; CROMVVELL hereupon by letter disown-  
ning the act of MORs, yet at the request of MORs  
his wife, being great with child, was contented to  
exchange any one of three Scotch Lievtenant  
Colonells (which he named) for MORs: His Ma-  
jesty seeing CROMVVELL interest himselfe  
so farre in the businesse, whom His Majesty had  
little cause to believe, to be of so gentle a nature,  
as to exchange an Enemy for an Enemy (as MORs  
(had he been heartily the Queenes servant) was)  
at the request of a great belly, denies to exchange  
him for any of those there, but if Lievtenant Gen-  
rall LUMSDALL might be exchanged for him, His  
Majesty would release MORs, and not else: CROM-  
VVELL considering the quality of the Persons (I  
believe) so unequal, and fearing all the world  
would then conclude him guilty of MORs his hor-  
rid and bloody intention, (which upon the former  
grant of a Lievtenant Colonell for his exchange,  
they had cause enough (besides the native proba-  
bility) to imagine) refuseth to exchange LUMS-  
DALL; so MORs continued prisoner, where I  
leave him, (without descanting on so unchristian  
an enterprize, or aggravating their crime by the  
Queenes Candor, which doubtlesse made it more  
out of measure, sinfull) and I heartily wish him,  
and all that had, or have hands or hearts in so foule

an intention of bloud guiltinesse against so gracious  
a Prince, either by their actions of open and rebel-  
lious hostility, or obscure treachery, hearty and  
timely repentance before they go hence, and be no  
more seen. And I blesse God for this mercifull  
deliverance of his annoynted our King: For, *This  
also commeth forth from the Lord, which is wonder-  
full in Counsell and excellent in working.* I take  
leave ( begging pardon for this tedious wandring )  
to returne to His Majesty, whom I finde to have  
passed strange difficulties, this while with admi-  
rable dexterity, and blessed successe. He hath now,  
God be thanked, made a generall Reconciliation,  
& enemies to shake hands as his friends, the valiant  
Earle of Cleveland, and his English Nobility. Of-  
ficers and servants, are after so long a banishment  
from His Majesties presence, admitted to their du-  
ty, Lords, Faithfull WENTWORTH and WIL-  
MOT, lye in their turnes in His Majesties Bed-  
chamber, as in His former freedome: And now  
the great men of Scotland that were excommuni-  
cated from King and Court, returne to their King,  
and Duke HAMILTON, Marqueesse HUNTLEY,  
Earle of ATHOL, Lieutenant Generall MIDDLE-  
TON, and the rest, have their sentences recalled,  
and draw into union with all the moderate of the  
Army party, so that the power of the Kirkers  
( which I take to be a mungrell Faction, generated  
between rigid Presbytery and Indecency ) is now  
vanished,

inished, now the King, as King, commands without the Dictates of those pretended spirituall Guardians, and all Loyal Soules, whose heart God hath touched, (not otherwise designed for the Kings service) repaire from all Parts, to take their fortunes with His Majesty, who shines in Armes, in the Field of Honour, where he is sprung up as a Light for the Righteous, and Joyfull gladnesse for such as be true hearted: And though in His way to His Crownes, many Clouds of Disasters may obscure His Light, and by interposition of the Moone, this Sun may sometimes be eclipsed, yet doubtlesse He shall by the goodnesse of God, His Guide, breake through all againe, (as Rivers that often interre, yet still rise with their refreshing streames) at length, a strong earnest of which mercies to come, are Gods deliverances of His Majesty from dangers past, and therefore let every one that's faithfull, continue to doe his Duty, and leave the issue to Gods disposall, who certainly will arise in his owne time, and have mercy upon Sion, and we hope, that time will shortly come, for why? His servants think upon her Stones, and it pitttieth them to see her in the dust, as which dust before the winde, shall the Enemies of God and the King, in due time be, and the Angell of the Lord scattering them.

*F I N I S.*

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